THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BENJ. S. ROLLINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, of Five Dollars for six months.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

THE HOME GUARD.

Forsyth is one of the counties in this State, it seems to us, which comes in for its full share of troubles, resulting mainly from a misrepresentation as to her position of loyalty to the government. We are certain that there is no county in the State where the soldiers' families are better provided for, and where the laws of the Country and State are more quietly obeyed, than in Forsyth, yet it seems a few men who are apparently writhing under the scorpion lash of a guilty conscience, have made representations to the State authorities, causing the present state affairs among us.

For the past ten days, the Home Guard of this county, (with less exemptions than the Legislature provided for) has been in service, at this one of the busiest seasons of the year. The whole county has been thoroughly ransacked in search of deserters and conscripts, who failed to report at the proper time, and we believe some ten or twelve have been arrested, mostly soldiers whose furloughs had expired, and but few regular deserters, the remainder of those reported absent from their posts, having been driven to the neighboring counties, so that at this time, we believe there are but few deserters remaining in Forsyth.—Report says that several squads of deserters have crossed the Yadkin river, at various shoaly points, thus avoiding the public fords and ferries which have been, more or less, closely guarded recently.

The Guard went into this campaign with the proper spirit, and it is not their fault that more deserters have not been arrested. At this season of the year, when hiding is an easy matter, it seems to us that, unless the Home Guard of every county in the State is called out, simultaneously, it is useless to continue the search. We are fully satisfied that, at this season, the farmers particularly can benefit the country more if left at home to attend to their business, than when engaged in the fruitless search after deserters.

We hope the authorities will duly consider the premises, as many of our farmers have not threshed their wheat, the second crop of hay is yet to make, the ground for seeding wheat to be put in order, fodder to pull, &c., &c. It is an admitted fact that, as a general thing, the early seeding of wheat ensures the best crop, and in the absence of so many persons from the farms in the army, the progress of all work is very much retarded.

We believed, when the order was issued, that the calling of the Home Guard "into the field," en masse, was useless, and would cause much inconvenience to the people,—yet it has been done, and of course the people will quietly submit to be kept under arms for an indefinite period of time.

We do not envy those who have been instrumental in bringing about this state of affairs, causing such serious disturbance among the industrial pursuits of the county. The impression generally prevails that the state of affairs in this county has been misrepresented to the State authorities, so as to induce them to call out the Home Guard for the "execution of the laws," when in fact the Guard is merely engaged in hunting deserters and recusant conscripts. True, a turn has been burnt and other depredations committed, but they have not been so frequent, nor the peace and quiet of the county threatened in such a manner that the whole available force of the county, under arms, as in case of a rebellion or insurrection.

We fear evil counsels have prevailed at Raleigh, and we hope the matter will be thoroughly investigated for the benefit of the aggrieved citizens of Forsyth.

We would again entreat all who have deserted from the army, or who are absent without leave, to embrace the opportunity and return to their posts before the time of pardon offered expires.

☞ We do not know how long we will be able to continue the publication of the Press, but will do the best we can. We have only a few hands in our employ, considerable work to do, aside from the newspaper department, and our main hand is absent the greater part of the time on military duty.

DETAILED MEN.—Orders have been issued that all detailed men are to be organized into companies and battalions. They are not to be called out except in case of emergency in or near the counties of their residence. Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed.

DIED:

In this place, on Thursday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH KIMBALL, aged 70 years.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—The two Yankees, Jacques and Gillmore, have published their account of what they "saw, said and heard" at their recent visit to Richmond, [illegible] view with President Davis, the result of their *negotiation*, &c." The most important part of their narrative, if true, is that President Davis gave them to understand that he would have peace with separation and independence, as the only alternative.

This Northern narrative called forth an expose from Mr. Benjamin, upon the subject, which is published in the Richmond papers, for which we have not room. The Raleigh Confederate, in reviewing Mr. Benjamin's Circular, says of the Yankee *negotiators*:

"Upon their assurance, that, though they came unofficially yet they were "possessed of the views of Mr. Lincoln;" that they came to "have an informal understanding preliminary to more formal negotiations," and that their *"offers of peace propositions would be honorable to the Confederacy,"* they were promised a reception from President Davis, and at 9 o'clock of the designated evening, they were permitted to wait upon His Excellency at the office of Secretary Benjamin. At that reception, they were encouraged to state their objects and expectations; and in a very few moments Mr Gilmore, who was the spokesman, discovered that their visit was based on some expectation of a readiness on the part of our government to accept peace on the foundation of reconstruction—to acquiesce in the abolition of slavery—and to receive the grant of an amnesty, as repentant criminals.

Upon the question of abolition, a vote of the people North and South was to be taken, the majority to rule. It appears that Mr. Davis gave to these propositions that courteous bearing which distinguishes his official intercourse with all persons, fairly responding that the government could not constitutionally speak for the States on the slavery question, as that was a State institution, under the control of State legislation—a fact which he happily reminded Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore to be one of sufficient notoriety as to be within the scope of Mr. Lincoln's information. President Davis did but little more. He stated that Mr. Lincoln's views with his abolition by a majority vote, reconstruction and amnesty for criminal conduct, was simply a submission to mercy, and a surrender at discretion *that extermination was preferable to such dishonor.*"

A few days since, it appears that Clay, Holcombe, Saunders & Co, who say they are the private agents and have the confidence of the Confederate Government, (and who, our readers will recollect, have already figured in the papers) are still at Niagara holding converse with Lincoln, Greely and others. And the N. York Herald of the 22d, says upon the authority of a letter from Niagara, that Judge Black, Attorney General under Buchanan, and Mr. Hay, Lincoln's private Secretary, have had another interview with Clay, Holcombe & Co., and that Lincoln agrees to offer an amnesty, and proposes a meeting of Commissioners in Baltimore or some other border city.

A semi-official telegram from Washington contradicts the rumors that Lincoln would send peace commissioners to Richmond.

One day's later despatch from the North contains a rumor that Lincoln has sent peace commissioners to Richmond.

We have very little faith in the Northern peace movements, and merely give the above, and some "peace symptoms" in another column, for the information of the reader, leaving him to judge for himself. While we make all our arrangements for war, we can only hope for peace.

FROM PETERSBURG.—We have been kindly permitted to copy a portion of a letter received by T. Chitty, from his son, Lieut. H N. Chitty, Co. K, 48th N. C. T., now at Peter burg:

PETERSBURG, August 27th.

On the 25th we were engaged in another bloody and desperate charge, in front of Reams' Station, which resulted in the re capture of the Railroad, at that point, and the capture of about two thousand five hundred prisoners and eight pieces of artillery. Our loss was very great, the Brigade losing about 300. Our Regiment lost 21 killed and 80 wounded; many of the wounded are but slightly bruised.

Co. K lost 3 killed, J. D Wagner, Thos. H. Gallimore and Fredrick Hiatt. Wounded Lt. M. H. Fulp, flesh wound in arm; and six others struck but not disabled from duty.

Co. C, from Iredell, lost seven killed and five wounded. Lt Trautman of Co. C, was killed; also Lt. Clegg Co. D, and Lt Belk of Co. E. Lt. Perril, Co. H, wounded and arm broken.

Eugene Watson of Co. B, 27th Regt., wounded badly.

I escaped unhurt, but feel greatly depressed from loss of sleep and the feeling one experiences when he loses his brother soldiers by the stern hand of war.

GOV. VANCE'S PROCLAMATION.—The attention of all concerned is directed to the important Proclamation of the Governor. Those interested have now an opportunity of availing themselves of the clemency of the Governor, and all absent from their commands without leave, had better delay not to accept the proposed pardon, and return to their respective posts forthwith.

WESTERN N. C RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western N. C. Railroad company, held in the Court House in Statesville, on the 26 ult. the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Jonas Cline, J. C. McDowell, J. A. Hunt, and John Malone.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Board of Directors to terminate the contract with the Southern Express Company, and confer with other Railroads with the view to make such combined arrangements, as to insure safe and expeditious transportation over the roads, under the charge and management of their own agents and messengers.

The salaries of the President and Treasurer of this road were increased to $4,000 per annum.

☞ Col. W. H. A. Speer, of the 28th N. C. T., from Yadkin county, was killed in the recent fight on the Weldon road.

THE NEWS.

GEN LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, August 26.—The following dispatch was received to night:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., August 26, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon:—Gen. A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at Reams's Station, yesterday evening. At the second assault he carried the entire line. Cook's and McRae's North Carolina brigades under Heth, Lane's N. C. brigade and Wilcox's division under Conner, with Pegram's artillery, composed the assaulting column. One line of breastworks was carried by the cavalry, under Gen. Hampton, with great gallantry, who contributed largely to the success.

Seven stands of colors, 2 000 prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is reported heavy. Ours relatively small.

Our profound gratitude is due to the Giver of all victories, and our thanks to the brave men and officers engaged.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, General.

The particulars of Sundays and Thursdays fights, near Petersburg, will be found in another column.

The capture of Memphis is confirmed. The capture was made by the indomitable and irresistible Forrest, who completely surprised the garrison, capturing 500 prisoners, including Gen. Washburn and his staff. It seems that Forrest made no attempt to hold the place, as he was at Panola, Miss, in a day or two after its capture. Of course he could not be expected to hold the city with only a small raiding party so far from supports of any kind. Northern accounts say that Forrest attacked Memphis with 3,000 cavalry—but that he was eventually driven from the city with a loss of 30 or more killed. The raid is pronounced a complete failure—but it is admitted that "the rebels carried off some plunder, and captured quite a number of prisoners." Gen. Washburne is said to have made a very narrow escape.

Morgan is operating, we believe between Greenville and Knoxville, Tenn.

FROM PETERSBURG.—The battle which took place between our forces under General A. P. Hill and a portion of the enemy at Reams' station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad does not seriously affect the position of the enemy, on the same Railroad near Petersburg. Ream's station is about 10 miles from Petersburg.

Grant is still strongly fortified at the point at which he was assailed on Sunday week last, only a few miles from Petersburg, and the latest rumor is that it is not the purpose of Gen. Lee to attack him any more at that point in front, as his works are so strong that any assault would be attended with too great loss of life.

Gen. Grant's forces are said to be near or on the Vaughn road, which is but a short distance from the Southside Railroad. If this latter road should be occupied by Grant, the result [illegible]

FROM MOBILE.—Fort Morgan, near Mobile, was captured on Tuesday of last week.

General Page destroyed everything in the Fort, spiked his guns, and then capitulated. He and his garrison of 581 men were sent to New Orleans. The enemy has thrown a force of 4,000 men on the mainland opposite Fort Powell, thus menacing Mobile in the rear.

Our loss 17 killed, number wounded not known.

FROM ATLANTA.—Although the enemy retired from our right and front, on the night of the 26th, they are still on our left and centre, which probably means a concentration of Sherman's forces on our left and centre.

Wheeler tapped the Railroad twice in Sherman's rear but it was repaired immediately, and the trains are running through. Wheeler is said to have destroyed the depot at Cleaveland and burnt the town.

Northern News.

The Northwest is represented to be in a great ferment about the execution of the draft. The Governor of Ohio has issued his proclamation warning persons preparing to resist the draft to desist from such purpose.

A Baltimore dispatch says the Confederates occupy Martinsburg. Winchester has been evacuated. Potomac fords are guarded. Early's forces are estimated at 65,000.

Adam Johnson is advancing in Tennessee on the Cumberland with 1200.

The Baltimore American admits that the Fifth corps lost in the fights on Friday and Sunday near Petersburg five thousand, killed, wounded and missing.

The Settlement of the Danish War.—The arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed at Copenhagen. Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutland and Euclaras, the town of Ribe excepted. The occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

Yellow Fever.—The Wilmington Journal contradicts a statement that there were cases of yellow fever in that place. It says that the disease exists in Nassau and Bermuda and on board some of the vessels from those places now lying at quarantine many miles down the river, with which vessels there is no contact or correspondence save by parties who themselves remain in quarantine.

[From the Confederate.]

CAMP 48TH N. C. TROOPS, August 22, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—On yesterday, the 21st, our brigade (Cooke's) was ordered to support Ransom's Brigade in the attack upon the enemy, who still holds, as you no doubt have already learned, the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; and, although we did not have to in any actual fighting, our brigade suffered considerably from shelling, in a charge we made on the Yankee lines. Below is a list of casualties in a portion of the Brigade:

FORTY SIXTH REGIMENT.

Co B—Killed, private S Moss. Wounded, privates C A Waggoner and J G Edwards.

Co E—Wounded, Corpl E Harris severe; private C H Grissom severe.

Co F—Killed, Capt Thos Branson. Wounded, priv G Jerrold,

Co G—Wounded, privs H B Stead in leg; J C Warner finger; E P Stinson severe.

Co H—Wounded, privs Abel Riddle shoulder, T E Hair shoulder and neck.

Co I—Wounded, priv W S Kendall severe.

Co K—Wounded, P E Arney.

Killed in regiment 1; wounded 12, total 13.

FORTY EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Co A—Wounded, priv M M Howie severe.

Co B—Wounded, priv W A Dair severe.

Co D—Wounded, priv W H Bicker.

Co F—Wounded, priv A M Nesbit severe.

Missing—W M Whorters.

Co H—Wounded, privs Geo Easter, Casper Black, Jno K Lambeth severe, Michael Hartly. Missing—priv E H Hinson.

Wounded 9, missing 1, total 10.

45th Reg—Killed 1, wounded 24, missing 1.

27th Reg—Killed 4, wounded 11, missing 1.

48th Reg—Killed 1, wounded 12, missing 1.

46th Reg—Killed none, wounded 9, missing [illegible]

Total—Killed 6, wounded 56, missing 2—total casualties in brigade 64.

Priv L D Smithdeal Co C 48th Reg't., died at Winder Hospital of dysentery, Aug. 14th, 1864.

Yours truly, DAN.

HEADQUARTERS 28th N. C. T., August 19th, 1864.

A list of casualties in the 28th N. C. T., August 16th.

Co A—Killed none. Wounded, priv J H Walker. Missing none.

Co C—Killed none. Wounded, priv J P Spencer. Missing none.

Co E—Killed none. Wounded none. Missing priv S T Sides.

Co F—Killed none. Wounded corp J N Mader. Missing privs L H Speer, W A Speer and R M Rash.

Co H—Killed priv J C Holler. Wounded, Sergt M M Jolly and Noah Cline.

Co I—Killed none. Wounded none. Missing priv J H Martin.

August 18th—Co B—Wounded priv Albert Davis.

Co C—Wounded priv Wm A Martin.

Co G—Wounded priv W Durham.

Recapitulation—Killed 1, wounded 8, missing 5—Total 14. R. S. FOLGER, Adj't 28th N. C. T.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE NEAR PETERSBURG.

Early in the forenoon of Sunday our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad and an advance ordered. The troops moved forward to the work before them in beautiful order and the best of spirits. They succeeded in driving the enemy out of their front lines of breast works back upon their main line capturing three hundred prisoners. Before the enemy were forced back they hotly contested the ground for an hour or two, but were finally compelled to yeald to the heroic valor of our troops. In the meantime a fierce artillery duel was in progress, the enemy throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear replying. It is stated that in this contest one of those catastrophies occurred which we have so frequently been called upon to record troops on a portion of the line were killed and wounded by the fire of our own batteries. The enemy's main works on the railroad being deemed too stong to attack, our forces held the second line of entrenchments.

Meanwhile an important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left, about a mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops acting in conjunction with others, was sent down the Vaughn road, some three or four miles distant from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further operations. It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughn road in the direction of Poplar Springs Church, and were busily engaged in fortifying. An attempt to turn their flank proved unsuccessful. Our troops carried their outer works, but the inner were found to be of such great strength, and so strongly defended by artillery that their capture would have been a matter of grave doubt without a fearful sacrifice of life.—The advantages gained were subsequently given up, and our loss at this point will probably reach several hundred.

It was here that the gallant Brig. Gen. John C. Saunders, of Ala., was killed while leading his men in a charge. Gen. Saunders has for some time past commanded Wilcox's old Alabama brigade, and in all fights around Petersburg has displayed the most conspicuous bravery. He was not more than 25 years of age, and gave promise of a glorious and distinguished career. He was struck by a Minie ball in the thigh and the femoral artery severed, which produced such copious bleeding that he died before it could be checked. Col. Lea, of Florida, was also mortally wounded.

It is stated that in addition to the strong nature of the works on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the causes of the repulse at that point was the giving way of a brigade at a very critical moment, which caused considerable confusion and gave the Yankees a great advantage. After capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works our troops were compelled to retire.

A strong demonstration was made by the enemy on Sunday morning about seven o'clock on our left, on the City Point road, with a view of ascertaining the strength of our force at that point. For half an hour the firing of musketry and artillery was very rapid. About the same time a heavy shelling was opened by the enemy all along the lines in Prince George, but nothing was accomplished.

At night, as well as could be ascertained, the enemy's centre rested upon the Weldon railroad, about three miles from Petersburg; their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughn road on the west.—Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves. In their rear, on the line of the railroad, and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works as a protection against flank movements. At the Yellow Tavern and the Gurley House, batteries of heavy guns are planted, and at every point open to assault they are strongly fortified.

Warren's corps, which first occupied the road, has been heavily reinforced. The Second corps (Hancock's) and the Ninth (Burnside's) have reached the road, and the enemy's entire force there now numbers in the aggregate [illegible]0,000 men.

While these movements have been in progress the Yankees have given a share of their attention to the destruction of the railroad, and it is stated that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams Station, ten miles distant from Petersburg. Reports have been brought in that the Yankee cavalry, under the notorious Speer, were engaged in destroying the track one mile beyond Reams on Sunday morning.

All accounts agree that the fight was a heavy one; but the battle for the possession of the railroad is yet to be fought, and the indications are that it will be attended by great slaughter on both sides.

In the engagement of Friday the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been very heavy, besides the large number of prisoners captured. We lost some prisoners and a considerable number wounded, but a small proportion killed. The 12th Va. Regt. lost six killed, twenty-nine wounded and four missing. Total, thirty nine.

Passengers by the Petersburg train last evening report that the affair of Sunday was much less disastrous than it was reported to have been. Some say that our loss was not over seven hundred, and the highest estimate that we heard was one thousand, killed, wounded and missing.

All quiet yesterday with the exception of some cannonading in the afternoon.

A RAIDING PARTY OUT.

Intelligence was received yesterday that a party of raiders had started from Grant's army with the supposed intention of cutting the Southside, and, perhaps, the Danville railroad.

OFFICIAL.

Official dispatches, recived from Petersburg yesterday, state that Gen. Hill attacked the enemy on the Weldon railroad Sunday morning and drove him from his advanced lines to his main entrenchments, capturing over three hundred prisoners, exclusive of wounded. Our loss was principally in Hagood's brigade, which mounted the enemy's entrenchments, but support failing many were captured.

BELOW RICHMOND.

Everything continues quiet in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom. The enemy's forces on this side of the river is at present too small for offensive operations.

In the engagement of the 18th inst., at Fussell's Mill, the 15th Ala., regiment lost forty killed and wounded. Among the wounded are Col. A. A. Louther, Captain B. A. Hill, Capt. W. H. Strickiin, Lieut. H Fields and Lieut D. Thornton.

Major W. C. Oats, commanding the Forty-eighth Alabama, lost an arm, and Major G. W. Cary, commanding the Forty fourth Alabama, was wounded.

FROM THE VALLEY.

We learn by late advices that the Yankees have all left the Valley of Virginia. On their retreat they indulged their villainous propensities by burning barns, crops and plundering the inhabitants generally. So ends Sheridan's famous movement to "clean out" Early's com-

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE WELDON ROAD.

The city was filled with rumors early yesterday morning of a heavy battle on the Weldon Railroad, fought Thursday afternoon, and as is usual very exaggerated accounts of the affair were circulated. Without stopping to enumerate these reports, we shall proceed at once to give what we believe to be an authentic version of the affair.

General Lee having ascertained that the enemy was moving his infantry from the front down the railroad for the purpose of tearing up the track, determined to make counter movements to check them. Accordingly, on Wednesday night Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill moved from his position South of the city, and marching down the county roads, encamped in the vicinity of Reams Station ten miles from Petersburg, and on Thursday got his command in position for action, when the proper moment should arrive.

The enemy had erected a strong line of works on the road about one mile this side of Reams Station. A brigade of cavalry under command of the notorious Speer, were found engaged in tearing up the railroad track three or four miles the other side of Reams', with a heavy support of infantry in covenient distance.—About eight o'clock a. m., General Hampton swooped down upon this cavalry force, and gallantly charging them, drove them from their work of destruction, and, pressed them back behind their infantry support in great confusion.

Dismounting his men, General Hampton formed his line and attacked the infantry. This fighting was sharp, but gradually and steadily he gained ground, and pushed the enemy back, until they reached their breast works this side of Reams', capturing in the meantime about 800 prisoners. Having thus accomplished his full share of the work, the fight ceased until our infantry could be brought into action.

About 5 o'clock p. m., Gen. Hill having reached a position on the enemy's flank, attacked their works, behind which a large force of infantry was massed, and upon which bristled a heavy line of cannon. Our troops moved forward in beautiful order to the attack, but before reaching the works, were checked by the terrible fire of grape, canister and musketry poured into their ranks. Such was the severity of the firing, that a temporary faltering was visible, but their was no retreat. The assaulting column threw themselves upon the ground until the supports came up, when with a yell they arose and advanced upon the enemy.—The cannon and musketry firing from the enemy's works, was, if possible, now increased, but their desperation availed them not. Without check or faltering our men charged up to and over the works. Nearly if not quite two thousand prisoners, belonging to Hancock's (Second) Corps, were captured, with nine pieces of artilery.

The Yankees who were not captured in the assault fled in great confusion, dropping their guns and many of them throwing away every thing that at all encumbered them. Col. Pegram, of Richmond, commanding a Battery of Artillery, turned the captured guns upon the enemy with most excellent effect, greatly assisting their speed and terror. The enemy scattered in every direction, but our forces were unable to pursue in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and the near approach of night.

The captured guns are of the Napoleon pattern, beautifully finished and in fine. They are just such as are needed in our army, and their acquisition will prove of no small benefit.

A very large amount of personal plunder fell into the hands our brave troops, and each and all of them secured something of value. Gold and silver watches, fine oil cloths, high priced green backs, stationery and every imaginable kind of Yankee "Notion" fell to their lot.

The battle here ended with the above result, and the enemy in full and disordered retreat towards their main position at the Yellow Tavern. Two or three hours more of daylight might have let out about a still greater change in the aspect of affairs.

We may be permitted to contradict a report which reached the city yesterday, regarding the behavior of a portion of our infantry force. It was stated that several brigades of the assaulting column failed to do their duty in the charge, and threw themselves upon the ground, while others were compelled to charge over them. The affair was grossly misrepresented. The leading troops in the charge were temporarily checked by the severity of the fire from the enemy's works, and at the moment threw themselves to the ground to prevent any greater destruction of life. When the supports came up they immediately arose, and charged on with them. The infantry behaved throughout in the most gallant manner.

Our loss for the fighting done was very small and one thousand will cover it. Many of the wounded are but slightly hurt. We could hear of the loss of no general officer.

Up to dark last evening, about two thousand prisoners had been brought in, among them about one hundred commissioned officers from Colonel down. Col. Custer, acting Brigadier General, is among the captured. The number of prisoners will reach over twenty hundred.—The enemy's loss is unknown, but believed to have been severe.

Hancock's corps was engaged in the battle, and probably other infantry troops, besides cavalry.

The loss of this corps on Thursday could not have been less than five thousand, and when this is taken into consideration, with the previous losses it has sustained, it may safely be said that it is nearly ruined.

Col. Speer was not captured, as reported.—His flight was too rapid to admit of being overtaken.

The Weldon railroad has been torn up to a point four miles beyond Ream's station and the work pretty effectually accomplished. This road has proved a veritable trap to the unfortunate Yankees. Counting the raiders captured on its line from Wilson, the enemy has lost 10,000 prisoners in attempting to hold and destroy it. They have probably lost as many more in killed and wounded. It will yet prove their greatest disaster.

We still hold the works captured from the enemy, and we predict that our men will not be so easily driven from them, as the Yankees were. From an officer who examined them, we learn that they are very strong, and very favorably situated.

We understand that Col. D. A. Weisiger, of this city, commanded two brigades in the engagement. [illegible] of conspicuous gallantry, his men sharing in no small degree, the glory of the occasion.

There were only two casualties in the 12th Va Regiment, viz: Sergt. J. R. Bell, Co. C, killed; and private S. W. Marsh, Co. I, wounded.

OUR CAVALRY IN THE BATTLE.

The conduct of our cavalry in the battle near Ream's Station, deserves special distinction. They commenced the action early in the morning by a charge, in which Speer's squadrons were scattered and compelled to seek refuge behind Hancock's infantry. This famous corps, Hampton's chivalry prepared to engage without hesitation. Dismounting, they rushed upon the enemy, and despite the advantage of his position, pushed him steadily until he found shelter in his works. Then awaiting Hill's attack on the flank, they again moved forward in concert with the infantry, and by their combined assault, easily drove the enemy from his stronghold.

Throughout this engagement the cavalry exhibited the greatest gallantry. It is hard to distinguish among such unanimity of merit, but we understand special applause was elicited by the superb bearing of the regiments of Col Beale (9th Va.,) and of Col. Roberts (2d N. C.)

Gen. Hampton again attested his pre eminent qualification for the command of our cavalry.

COLORS CAPTURED.

Seven stands of colors were captured in the engagement.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 26th.

SKIRMISH NEAR CHESTER STATION.

The enemy's line of pickets in front of Chester on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, was attacked yesterday morning by Gen. Pickett's command and driven in. Some 60 or 70 prisoners were captured. Our loss small.

FROM THE VALLEY.

An official dispatch from General Early, at Charlestown, states that he has pressed the enemy back to Harper's Ferry.

We have received some gratifying particulars of the recent engagement near Winchester.—The rout of the enemy was complete, equaling, if it did not surpass, the stampede from Kernstown a few weeks since. The enemy had in the fight about 8,000 cavalry, and some 4,000 or 5,000 infantry, which was the rear guard of their main army, the latter being in full retreat towards the Potomac. After the affair at Front Royal, our army pushed on, coming up with the rear guard at Winchester, were, for a short time, held at bay by their artillery, and suffered some little loss, but nothing could withstand the valor of our troops, and with a yell they charged the enemy, who broke and ran in the wildest confusion.

They were pursued for several miles beyond Winchester when darkness compelled General Early to call off his men and allow them to rest.

The next morning the pursuit was recommenced, but the enemy had taken advantage of the darkness and gotten too far in advance to be overtaken.

We got about 250 prisoners and one piece of artillery, besides a number of horses, and any quantity of small arms, knapsacks, &c., which the enemy in their flight threw away.

But very few of the enemy were killed or wounded, and our entire casualties did not exceed fifteen.

The People's Press.

PEACE SYMPTOMS.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Bedford, Pa., thus depicts the peace proclivities of a majority of the idlers collected at that Summer resort:

THE GUESTS OF BEDFORD SPRINGS

are made up of two classes, socially and politically. The first class are those of Union feelings and sentiments with all their attendant finer qualities of heart and head. The other class consists of a shabby, irresponsible and low order of Philadelphia and Baltimore secessionists, either by blood or sympathy. The latter come here less to imbibe their favorite sulphur water than to hold a reunion of friends to treason. They, too, being in a decided majority, amuse themselves by brow beating and misusing the tolerant minority of loyal gentlemen and ladies who have come here for the benefit of their health. And, in fact, to such a degree does this constant taunting of the Unionists extend, that the larger portion of their number have been forced away in order to escape the bitterness and superior numbers of their enemies.

GENERAL BUELL.

The conduct of General Buell has also been shameful to the most extreme degree. If for no feelings of personal respect, out of regard for the favors shewn him by the government, it would be more becoming to keep aloof from the contaminating majority of guests at Bedford Springs. Instead, however, of doing this, he receives their flatteries, applause and courtship, and is the hero of the season among a crowd who would laud anything that would sympathize and add numbers to their party.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.

On this occasion the antagonism of the persons alluded to presented itself in a still more striking manner. It was proposed by the Unionists to set aside the ball for that evening, and manifest some regard for the day in that way. The secessionists, hearing this, at once were unanimously in favor of the ball, and when the hour came the music struck up and the ball went on with more vigor and enthusiasm than on any other night of the season.—It is unnecessary to add that the Unionists were not present.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The New York Tribune of the 16th, says editorially:

To-day, two-thirds of the Democrats of the Free States are manifesting open and deadly hostility to the further prosecution of the war. They take the side of the rebels with regard to exchanges, killing negro soldiers, army devastations, and almost or quite everything else.—Three-fourths of the Democratic journals we open would be read with delight in Lee's camps by all who can read at all. They oppose the draft; they discourage investments in the National loans; they magnify every Union reverse, and belittle every Union success, giving the mass of their readers to understand that Jeff. Davis is fighting for Union and Liberty, against the usurpations and atrocities of Abe Lincoln. They clamor for peace, protest against the further prosecution of the war as useless butchery, and denounce the increased taxes as iniquitous and oppressive. No single act or effort tending to invigorate the prosecution of the war, escapes their conceited and venomous denunciation.

THE PEACE FLAG HUNG OUT IN NEW YORK.

The New York News says:

On Thursday last, August 4, Mr. Lincoln's day of fasting and prayer, a flag, whose fair subtle had not, up to that time, greeted the vision of New Yorkers, floated proudly over the Cooper Institute Building, and its appearance was greeted with evident signs of satisfaction by all who saw it. During the entire day its ample folds kissed the breeze, and many eyes were directed towards it as it waved amid the Summer air. It was a Peace flag. Its ground was white, and in its centre was a dove, bearing in its mouth an olive branch. This was the inscription upon it: "Peace on Earth; Good Will Toward Men." A prominent advocate of Peace raised it on fast day. When doing so he was told that a mob would tear it down within half an hour. He knew the people better. No mob molested it; but evident tokens of gratification were given at its appearance, and it floated proudly all day. It was the first Peace flag that had been publicly raised in New York since this fratricidal strife commenced, and graced the stage of the Institute in the evening, when Lindley Spring, Esq., delivered his Peace Lecture. It was the gift of the ladies of New York to the blessed cause, and carried a blessing with it. Contrast this incident with the vindictiveness displayed by the people in April, 1861. Who would then have dared to raise such a flag? Who could then safely advise peace? But, thank God, a change, a very perceptible change has come over the people. The nation is sick, sick unto death, of war and its attendant horrors. Peace finds eloquent, earnest advocates, and its banner flaunts the breeze unmolested. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

RELIGIOUS FEELING IN THE ARMY.—Speaking of the religious feeling existing in the army of Northern Virginia, a correspondent of the Enquirer says:

It gives no great pleasure to speak of the almost unparalleled interest manifested by Johnson's old Brigade, on the subject of religion. A series of religious meetings have been going on since the Brigade arrived at their present camp, near Petersburg, on the 9th of July.—During the progress of these meetings, there have been upwards of 70 confessions; of this number, 60 have joined the church and enlisted under the glorious banner of Jesus Christ.—The Pentecostal days of old seem to have been revived in our midst, and it is truly a refreshing scene to see the brave veterans of many a hard fought field, bow their heads in meek reverence, and gather, in becoming humility, around the cross of Christ, there to receive that great reward in store for all that truly seek Him. Too much praise cannot be awarded our noble Chaplains who have striven so zealously in the good work; day and night have they faithfully labored, and great has been their reward. It was our privilege to look upon a night last Sabbath rarely witnessed by christian eyes; here in this beautiful camp ground, while all nature seemed glad, and Heaven looked on in smiling approbation, about 200 professing christian soldiers gathered around a rude altar under a green arbor, to partake of the mystical emblems of the "Lord's Supper." Oh! how joyful, how holy, how calm and sweet the scene!

God grant the good work may go on, here, and everywhere in our army, until the soldiers of Southern independence shall become true disciples of the cross, and the time be hastened when the "Lion shall lie down with the Lamb," and "Peace on earth and good will towards men" be the joyful anthem sung by men, and caught up on high by angel choirs around the throne of God!

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the New York World, has furnished some important statistical information in relation to the resources of the South. The compiler of these statistics, a gentleman direct from the South, must have taken unusual pains to obtain accurate information. His statements, therefore, are reliable. From his mode of investigation, and the remarks made by him, his plan of inquiry shows his intelligence and knowledge of the subject. He makes five divisions of it:

1st. Territorial area of the South.
2d. Area under cultivation.
3d. Cotton abandoned for grain and cattle.
4th. Stock of cattle and supply of meat.
5th. Horses and mules in the South.

Under the first head he says:

"The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire occupy an area of quite respectable size on the map. Yet these three States together only occupy an area of 21,754 square miles, while the State of South Carolina alone has an area of 24,500 square miles. The great State of Indiana contains 33,809 square miles. But North Carolina with its 45,000 square miles, is larger in territorial extent than Indiana and Massachusetts together. How many people in the North believe that Louisiana exceeds in territorial extent the Empire State itself, with the 46,000 square miles of the latter? Yet such is the fact. The State of Mississippi has 47,000 square miles and is therefore larger than either New York or Pennsylvania. The State of Alabama contains 50,700 square miles, and is therefore larger than New York and Connecticut together. A person who has traveled over the whole length of the Y shaped Illinois Central railroad, from Chicago and Galena on the north to Cairo at the South, has some idea of the vast extent of the State. Yet Georgia has 58,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut, all together. Finally, Virginia is still larger, containing 61,000 square miles; and even when the bogus "State of West Virginia" is taken off, the old Dominion is still larger than Ohio. I say nothing of Texas in this connection, because although it contains the enormous extent of 237,000 square miles, (and is, therefore, larger than the seven great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts and Connecticut, altogether,) still it is practically useless to the South at present."

With regard to the area under cultivation, he observes:

"So much for the territorial extent of eight of the Southern States, which, vast as it is, the least important feature in the case. In these eight States—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi—there are 104,000,000 acres of land as yet untouched by farmer or planter, to say nothing of 20,000,000 acres in the same condition of Texas. In the eight States above named, not counting West Virginia, there are only 42,590,000 acres under cultivation; and this includes all the cotton plantations, sugar plantations and rice fields of the entire South. These staple productions of course monopolized the attention of the South until in 1861."

On the third head he furnishes a table of the quantity of acres devoted to the raising of wheat, corn, and potatoes, in the above eight States in 1860, '62, '63, and '64. In 1860 the number of acres was 10,600,000; in 1862, 13,953,000; in 1863, 17,200,000; and in 1864, 20,550,000.

On the success attendant on the change of production, it is stated that:

"The actual productions of the above eight States in 1860 were 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, 196,000,000 bushels of corn, and 86,000,000 bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes. In 1862 they were 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000,000 bushels of corn, and 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes. In 1863, owing to the increased attention that had been devoted to the cultivation of these articles, there was raised in the above States 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, 330,000,000 bushels of corn, and 50,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The estimated yield of the present year, based upon the number of acres actually known to be under cultivation, will be 55,000,000 bushels of wheat, 350,000,000 of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes."

The stock of cattle and supply of meat is computed as follows:

"In 1860, there were in the above eight States 1,687,000 milch cows, and 516,500 working oxen, besides an equal number of steers raised and fattened for the shambles.—The great demand for beef for food has kept down the increase of cattle. But by the strenuous exertions of the planters in all the above States, and the attention which they have bestowed upon the rearing of live stock, the above numbers have been pretty nearly maintained constantly. Thus in 1863, the number of milch cows was 1,500,000, and of oxen and steers a little over a million head. It will be noted that I say nothing here of the beef cattle raised either in Texas or in Kentucky or Tennessee."

Under the head of mules and horses of the South, he says:

"At the beginning of the war, there were in the eight States named above 986,000 head of horses, and 573,000 head of mules, besides a million head of horses in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas. A large proportion of the horses in the four States last named, were made available for the purposes of the Confederacy in the years 1861 and 1862. The loss and destruction of horses at the South during the war has not been so great as is generally supposed, as will be seen when I come to speak of the cavalry of the Southern armies. Great attention, too, has been paid to the raising of colts; and those that have grown up since 1860 have nearly supplied the losses sustained by the casualties of war. The estimates of the Confederate War Department are that there are now in the eight States above named about 700,000 head of horses and 800,000 head of mules."

CONFEDERATE TAX.—As there appears to be some misapprehension about the additional tax of one-fifth imposed at the late session of Congress we direct the attention of Collectors to the law on the subject:

AN ACT to raise money to increase the pay of Soldiers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That upon all subjects of taxation under the existing tax laws, there shall be assessed and levied a tax equal to one-fifth of the amount of the present tax on the same subjects for the year 1864, which tax shall be payable only in Confederate treasury notes of the new issue, and shall be collected at the same times with the other taxes on the same subjects, under the laws now in force.

SEC. 2. The money arising from the tax hereby imposed shall be appropriated, first to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers under the act passed at the present session.

Approved June 10, 1864.

To Make Persimmon Beer.—Gather the persimmons perfectly ripe and free from any roughness. Work them into large loaves with bran enough to make them consistent; bake them so thoroughly that the cake may be brown and dry throughout, but not burned.—They are then fit for use. But if you keep them any time it will be necessary to dry them frequently in an oven moderately warm. Of these loaves, broken into a coarse powder, take 6 bushels. Pour on them 40 gallons of cold water, and after two or three days draw it off; boil it as other beer, adding a little hops. This makes a very strong beer.

The following is one of the very best recipes for making this beer: Sweet ripe persimmons, mashed and strained, one bushel; wheat bran, one half bushel. Mix well together, and bake in loaves of convenient size; break them in a clean barrel, and add 12 gallons of water and 2 or 3 ounces of hops. Keep the barrel in a warm room. As soon as fermentation subsides bottle off the beer, having good, long corks, and place the bottles in a low temperature, and it will keep and improve for twelve months.—This beer, when properly made, in a warm room, is an exquisitely delightful beverage, containing no alcohol, and is to the connoisseur of temperate taste not inferior to the fermented juice of the vine.

The ordinary way of making it is more simple, and the drink is relished heartily by most persons: a layer of straw is put in the bottom of the cask, on which a sufficient quantity of fruit, well mashed, is laid, and the cask then filled with water. It should stand in a warm room, and if the weather is cold, fermentation will be promoted by occasionally putting a warm brick or stone in the barrel. The addition of a few honey locusts, roasted sweet potatoes, or apple parings, will make the beer more brisk. Wheat bran always improves the quality.

A syrup made with unripe persimmons boiled in sugar, is recommended as a portable and useful astringent to be used by our soldiers in camp to prevent dysenteries and diarrhœa.

The ripe fruit of the persimmon, May apples, figs, etc., are also useful, with a basis of molasses or honey, in making vinegar.

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA, DISTEMPER AND QUINSEY.—*Editors Confederate*:—As hogs are scarce and many of them dying, I feel it to be a duty to give to the public a remedy that I have fully tested and found to be a certain cure:

If a hog is known to be sick, have it caught its mouth held open, and with a spoon put down a teaspoon full of spirits of turpentine. If necessary, repeat the dose once or twice at intervals of six hours. To a large boar, the other day, that seemed to be nearly dying with quinsey, I had one table spoon full of spirits turpentine put down his mouth, and in less than an hour he ate heartily of corn and was soon well. Nothing else was given. A few weeks since several of my hogs were reported sick, (many were dying in the neighborhood.) I immediately sent and had the sick ones drenched, as above directed, and every one recovered. I had all the well ones fed immediately with corn well smeared with tar, and kept it up for several days, and no new case occurred. Spirits turpentine mixed with shelled corn, is a preventive as well as cure, if fed to the hogs occasionally when disease is prevailing among them. The present year's growth of pine tops boiled until a very strong tea is made, thickened with meal or wheat bran, and fed to hogs, is also a very good preventive of distemper of any kind among hogs.

Reader, the information given is worth hundreds of dollars. If you have hogs, preserve it for future use. GEO. W. PUREFOY.

Aug. 16th.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

I have recently made an experiment to ascertain the relative weight and measurement of the corn, cob and shuck of corn in the shuck, as usually sold, and the following are the results:

75½ pounds in weight of corn in the shuck will make one *measured* bushel of shelled corn, and the cobs from it will weigh 13½ pounds, and the shucks 16½ pounds.

Every nine (9) measured bushel of shelled corn yields seven (7) measured bushels of cobs.

The quantity of corn which a house or pen filled with the corn in the shuck will shell out may be ascertained by the following rules:

Multiply the length, breadth, and height, in inches, of the building together, and divide the product by 6400, and the result will be the number of bushels of corn that it will shell out.

For example: A crib 240 inches long, 240 broad, and 120 inches high, filled with corn in the shuck, will shell out 540 measured bushels.

The corn in which these experiments were made weighed 55½ pounds to each measured bushel, which may be considered as a fair average weight; and the bushel used was the English and United States standard of *2156.4 cubic inches.

When sold by weight of 56 pounds to the bushel, substitute 6520 for 6400, the divisor in the above rule; and 76 pounds for 75½, as the weight of a bushel in the shuck. As the weight of the corn (specific gravity) and relative proportions of cob will vary with the seasons, and as the quantity of shucks remaining on the corn will affect the measurement of weight, the above rule will not be strictly correct in all cases, but it is believed to be the nearest approximation which has been made.

*A box twelve inches square and 14 15-16 inches high will contain a legal bushel, dry measure.

EXHUMING MUSKETS AND LEAD.

For about five weeks past, the Confederate forces in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, consisting mainly of engineers, have been mining. The first day they started this enterprise they struck a paying vein, and have worked it energetically ever since. It seems that a number of nearly arranged graves attracted their attention, and upon examining the head boards, it was found that they were all in commemoration of "officers." The proportion of officers to men slumbering upon that particular field, awakened suspicion, and the Confederates thought they would try a resurrection experiment.—The result was they discovered underneath, the sod so sacred, numerous boxes of muskets, lead and other materials of war. They extended their labors, and have succeeded in exhuming several thousand excellent weapons, and a very large quanty of lead, all of which have been sent to Richmond.—*Rich. Inquirer.*

A Fat Woman.—Barnum's fat woman, Mrs. Jane Pisher, exhibited in his Museum, died at her home in Connecticut the other day. Her exhibition weight was 680 pounds. Ten men were employed to get her into her coffin, which was so wide that the door of the house had to be enlarged, to enable its removal.

The Number of Men in the Federal Army.—The number of men in the Federal army has long been a matter of speculation. We are able to give this morning a well considered estimate of the forces, with their distribution over the country. It is founded on good military authority:

Gen. Grant's Army,	120,000
Washington and vicinity,	40,000
Maryland and Delaware,	30,000
Gen. Hunter's force,	20,000
Shenandoah Valley and West Virginia,	20,000
Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Yorktown, &c.	20,000
Gen. Sherman's army,	120,000
Kentucky and Tennessee,	50,000
Vicksburg, Memphis, Port Hudson, &c.,	40,000
Missouri and Memphis,	40,000
Gen. Banks's army,	20,000
In North Carolina,	15,000
In South Carolina,	25,000
Florida and Mobile,	10,000
On the Pacific Coast,	20,000
Indian Territory, Minnesota, &c.,	20,000
In the North in various places,	50,000
Total,	660,000

Of this number nearly one hundred thousand are in the hospitals. Fifty thousand at least are prisoners or under parole.

The negro troops at present number about one hundred and fifty thousand.—*Philadelphia Age.*

A STRANGE FREAK.—Several years ago we knew a little fellow in Crawford, Ala., who was some 24 or 25 years of age, but a perfect boy in appearance, size and weight—not weighing more than about 75 or 80 pounds. He was the most cadaverous looking individual we ever saw, and his voice was as effeminate as that of a girl of 12 years. A few days ago we were accosted on the road by a large man, weighing 180 pounds, and finding that we did not remember him, he asked us if we did not recollect little Jim ——, stating that he was that individual. He said he commenced growing again at the age of 30 years, and grew slowly for three years, at which time he entered the army and grew more the first year of the war than he had done during the whole of his life before. He is now 36 years of age, and is a stout, robust man. He has never had a sign of hair on his face until within the last few months, and now he bids fair to sport a heavy pair of whiskers in a little while. How is this strange freak of nature to be accounted for? If at the age of 36 years he has barely reached manhood's estate, we should judge that Jim would give Father Methuselah a race for old age before he becomes a very old man.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

The Yankees have made free use of the torch legitimate against them by the burning of the following towns: Germantown and Madison Court House, in Virginia; Washington, N. C.; Buffton, S. C.; Darien, and St. Mary's, Ga.; Jacksonville and Tampa Bay, Fla.; Jackson, Miss.; Greenville and other towns in Arkansas; Alexandria and New Iberia, La.; Hickman, Randolph, Lake Providence, Bayou Sara, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and every other town on the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, except Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge.

A Canadian journal reports that several considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec, where, it is understood, they will be shipped [illegible] into the Confederacy.

Forty Thousand Prisoners.—We took two thousand Federal prisoners on Friday, there are two thousand at Danville and other considerable squads scattered about at Richmond and elsewhere, which, added to the 33,000 at the prison in Georgia will make the round number of prisoners held by us, at least 40,000.

What it has Cost.—The New York Herald says, that for every nigger made free by Lincoln's war a white man has died and $5,000 been spent. And after all, one-fourth of the freed negroes have perished already by famine disease and bullets. The Herald asks what will be left of the North if they go on at that rate till the whole four millions are freed.

HEAD QUARTERS DIST. OF WESTERN N. C.,
Morganton, Aug. 16, 1864.

General Order.

BY DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEpartment the undersigned has taken command of "The District of Western North Carolina," composed of that part of the State west of the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond. In assuming command of this District for the purpose of protecting the citizens from oppression and lawless depredations on their property and from the raids of enemies and traitors, the cordial support of the civil authorities and citizens is desired. Prompt information is particularly important and urgently requested. Those liable to military duty are expected to perform it with zeal and alacrity; failing to do this the necessary means of compelling them will be resorted to.

It is believed that a large number of soldiers are now absent from their commands without leave, from a mistaken [illegible] towards the Government of the Confederate States. They have been taught to believe that North Carolina intended to withdraw from the Confederate Government and to make peace with the United States for herself. Under this false impression it is thought many have been induced to abandon their associates in arms and the flag of their country.

In the recent elections an overwhelming majority of the people of this State have proclaimed to the world that all such opinions are false, that her people are true and intend the fate and destiny of the other States of this Confederacy shall be the fate and destiny of North Carolina.

In response to this patriotic and noble sentiment of her people and with the hope that those who have been thus deluded may yet be reclaimed and saved from the extreme penalties of the law, full pardon is hereby offered to all deserters and absentees who will surrender themselves on or before the 16th day of September, 1864.

Those who come in will be expected to take a pledge on honor not to leave their command during the war without proper authority.

Our brilliant successes during the present campaign have much increased the chances of an early peace, and this is probably the last opportunity deserters will have to redeem their characters and by future good conduct leave to their children respectable names.

J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Aug. 19, 1864.

HEADQ'RS ARMY N. VA.,
August 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 64.

All persons connected with this army who are absent without proper authority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without delay.

This order is intended to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence has ceased. All such persons are advised that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their comrades, while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only necessary to remind those who have erred through thoughtlessness or negligence of the shame and disgrace they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of others.

To those whose absence has been prolonged until they have incurred the guilt of desertion, he can only say that a prompt and voluntary return to duty alone can palliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country, requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

OFFICIAL:
J. C. MCRAE, A. A. Gen.
August 22. 18-1t.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.,
Raleigh, August 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 6.

I. General Orders No 3, paragraphs III, IV., and V., Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All *Exemptions* of persons within the Reserve ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for *Detail* of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicant resides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars Nos. 8, 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: *First*, In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough for *sixty* days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years old. *Secondly*, In cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between 45 and 50 years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which he resides; if between the ages of 17 and 18 years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts, according to county and congressional district. *Thirdly*, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the commandant of Conscripts, to this office for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Aug. 20. A. A. Gen.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority;

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion, by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms, that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the severest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception, when caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors, in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, will be issued to the entire military force ordering it to turn out for, it will spare me the pain of hunting down, like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and insist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I [illegible] call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed, and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary in the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
August 25, 1864. 18-2t.

All the daily papers in the State copy one week—all other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

TO PAYERS OF "TAX IN KIND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE will be

At Winston, on the 6th and 7th September, 1864
At Wm. Myers', on the [illegible]
At John M. Stafford's, on the [illegible]
At Hiram Swaim's, on the 10th of
At Kernersville, on the 12th of
At Westfall's Mill, on the 14th of
At Nathan Gentry's, on the 15th of
At Salem, on the 16th of
At Old Town, on the 17th of
At Bethania, on the 19th of
At S. Sides', on the 20th
At Brookstown, on the 21st of
At Blackburn's, on the 22nd of
At Adam's, on the 23rd of
At S. Wagoner's, on the 24th of
At Sedge Garden, on the 26th of

to assess the Tithe Crop of 1864, consisting of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool.

Assessment will be made according to the Government standard of weights—Wheat, 60 pounds to the bushel, Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel, Rye, 56 pounds to the bushel.

Notice is also given by order of Capt. O. R. King, P. C. M., that Oats will in all cases be shelled before delivery.

L. B. BRIETZ, } Assessors.
& N. MCGEE, }

Sept 1, 1864. 19-3w

To District Agents & Magistrates OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT Agents will please send to me a statement of the number of Soldiers' wives and children, who have been receiving assistance in their districts, and also the number of paupers not soldiers' families.

The Board of Commissioners will meet at the Court-house on Saturday before September Court, being the 3rd of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On Monday of September Court I will submit to Court a statement regarding our county affairs and hope a majority of the Magistrates of the county will be present, as matters of importance relative to the subsistence of those dependant upon the county will have to be considered and determined upon.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1864. 16-6t

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

Edmund Blum,
Miss Rachel E. Banner,
William Badger,
L. C. Bloom,
W. J. Bishop,
Sandford Craven,
Robert T. Crews,
Mrs. Wm. Eernhart,
Miss Mariah Row,
J. J. Fiddler,
Lorenzy Hanes,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson
Polly Kenn,
Miss Rosa Maynard,
Martha Miller,
M. P. Nicholson,
M. L. Orburn,
Jacob F. Ried,
J. D. Riding,
John D. Riley,
B. F. Wessner.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

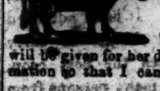
O. A. KERHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1864.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my shop, a very large SLEDGE HAMMER, weight about 16 pounds. Any information concerning said hammer will be thankfully received; and if returned to me I will pay a liberal reward and ask no questions.

WM. F. SWAIM.
Salem, August 22. 6t.

Strayed



FROM my premises, about the 1st of July, a red and white spotted COW, with one horn broken off. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information to that I can gather.

JOHN H. WHITE.
Winston, Aug. 11, 1864. 18-3t

WANTED

TO BUY OR RENT, SOME LAND WITH in twenty-five miles of Salem.

I will give fifty pounds of salt for two bushels of corn, rye, or wheat.

Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.
August 9th, 1864. 18-3t

Grain & Grass Scythes.

I HAVE received a supply of Grain and Grass Scythes for this County. I will dispose of them for Grain, and in that way they will not cost the purchaser more than old rates.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 18, 1864.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE has been received at Wilmington a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will as soon as brought to this place for distribution. The County of the several Counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the same for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to those counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX A. C. S.
Raleigh, July 19th 1864.

[illegible] All papers in the State copy [illegible] and send bills to [illegible]

CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th Cong. Dist.,
Greensboro' N. C., 20th, 1864.

The attention of all concerned is directed to General Orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., dated April, 1864.

It "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they may stop during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names, description, last place where enlisted by whom the furlough was granted, and the time for which it expires."

Capt. David Barrow, A. C. O., will register for Montgomery county, at Graham, N. C.

Capt. Jas. C. Dobbin, A. E. O., will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro' N. C.

Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county, at Winston, N. C.

Cap. M. G. Moore, A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Francisco, N. C.

Lieut. W. M. R. Johns, A. E. O., will register for Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C.

Lieut. H. L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Cas. well county, at Yanceyville, N. C.

Lieut. John W. Philpot, A. E. O., will register for Person County at Roxboro, N. C.

All soldiers at home on furlough or whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties for registration.

Endorsements upon furloughs by local magistrates, certifying that considerations for extension of furlough have been considered, will not be respected by county Enrolling Officers, but soldiers whose furloughs have expired will be sent before the District Examining Board or nearest Hospital Examining Board, for examination.

All applications for Exemption or Detail must be forwarded through the Enrolling Officer for the county from which such application comes. Applications will not be acted upon without the opinion of the county Officers as to its correctness, &c., &c.

Sep. 23. 1t and Enrolling Officers, Cong. Dist.